

Fair tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer.
 Fair tomorrow for twenty-four hours
 ended 2 p.m. today: Highest, 86, at 2 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 64, at 6 a.m. today.
 Full report on page 21.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 20.

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Yesterday's Net Circulation, 94,143

TWO CENTS.

FACT PRESERVATION IS SUGGESTED BY SENATOR PITTMAN

Democratic Senator Would
 Reserve Right to Act Under
 the Withdrawal Clause.

STRIKES AT ARTICLE 10, WHICH BINDS TO FIGHT

Domestic Questions and Monroe
 Doctrine Included in Resolution
 Drawn by Mr. Pittman.

Four resolutions on the league of nations covenant are embodied in a separate resolution prepared today by Senator Pittman of Nevada, a democratic member of the foreign relations committee, for introduction in the Senate.

Senator Pittman said the resolution was in line with the suggestion made to the foreign relations committee yesterday by President Wilson that if reservations are to be made they should be embodied in a separate resolution and not in the resolution of ratification, which might make new negotiations necessary.

Similar to Republican Stand.
 The reservations had not been submitted to the President, the senator said. They are similar to those proposed by a group of seven republican senators and deal with the right of withdrawal from the league, article 10, domestic questions and the Monroe doctrine.

The resolution follows:
 "That whenever the Senate of the United States shall advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, signed at Paris on the 28th day of June, 1919, now pending in the Senate, it be done with the understanding that the following understanding as to the present and future construction and interpretation to be given to it."

"1. That whenever the two years' notice of withdrawal from the league of nations shall have been given by any member of the league, as provided in article 10, the government giving such notice shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and the treaty of peace with Germany shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

"2. That the suggestions of the council of the league of nations as to the means of carrying into effect the obligations of article 10, the treaty of peace with Germany, shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and the treaty of peace with Germany shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

"3. That all domestic and political questions relating to the treaty of peace with Germany, which are a member of the league, including immigration, coastwise trade, and commerce, shall be within the jurisdiction of such government and are not by the consent of the league of nations submitted to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or assembly of the league, and no recommendation or recommendation of any other power.

"4. That a dispute arise between parties with regard to a question other than those which are herein specifically mentioned as domestic questions, and it is claimed by one of the parties that such question is a domestic and political question, the council shall not consider or make recommendation or recommendation of any other power.

"5. There shall not be submitted to arbitration or inquiry by the assembly of the council any question which, in the judgment of the United States, depends upon or involves its established territory, or any territory known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision of the said treaty."

Senator Brandegee Makes Inquiry.
 When Senator Pittman introduced his resolution containing the reservations, and it had been passed, Senator Brandegee wanted to know if Senator Pittman intended to incorporate the suggested reservation in the resolution of ratification.

Senator Pittman replied in the negative. He said his idea was to adopt the resolution of ratification, so that other nations will have notice of the position of the United States.

Senator Brandegee's question brought out the difference of purpose between the republican proponents of reservations and the administration managers in the Senate.

Introducing the resolution Senator Pittman requested that it be laid on the table. He announced he would call it up for consideration later.

Composite League Plan in Record.
 Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee put into the Senate record today a composite plan for a league covenant which was the basis of discussion by the league committee at Versailles, and also a copy of a supplemental agreement regarding the Rhine district, signed on the 28th day of June, 1919, by the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany.

Mr. Lodge said his copy of the Rhine agreement was a copy of the agreement as presented to the house of commons, and he offered it, "as this seems to be the only way of getting it, and as it really is an integral part of the treaty with Germany."

SMALL MARGIN ON MAYOR
 IN CHARLESTON PRIMARY

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 20.—The result of Charleston's mayoralty primary of yesterday will not be known until Friday, when the city democratic executive committee meets to canvass the returns and consider challenged votes.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OPPOSES AMENDMENT TO FOOD LAW Protests Proposition Before House Committee to Give President Authority to Fix Prices on Certain Commodities.

Proposed amendments to the food control act which would authorize the President to fix wholesale and retail prices of certain commodities were strongly opposed today by Attorney General Palmer.

Appearing before the House agriculture committee to urge speedy enactment of additional laws to help reduce the cost of living, the Attorney General declared such executive power would be too drastic and would provoke too much debate in Congress as to delay passage of other amendments suggested by the Department of Justice.

The department has recommended that the provisions of the food control act be made applicable to wearing apparel, fuel and fertilizer, with heavy penalties for profiteering.

Far-Reaching Fight Unnecessary.
 Armed with an anti-profiteering law, the department, Mr. Palmer told the committee, could obtain specific indictments in various cities "which would make unnecessary a far-reaching fight against high prices."

Mr. Palmer contended the President could not fix prices without the food administration's reorganization, of which, he added, would be too slow and expensive.

An anti-profiteering law imposing a fine of \$5,000 and two years' imprisonment for violation is the best method of combating high living costs, said he.

Opposed by Attorney General.
 Exemption from prosecution under the food control act of any retailer was opposed by the Attorney General, who also asserted that penalties should be imposed for profiteering on producers' organizations conducted for a profit.

It is our desire to reach every retailer directly," asked Representative McLaughlin, republican, Michigan.

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Palmer, emphatically. "While the vast body of retailers are fair, there are a few who are not, and we must reach the merchant doing less than \$100,000 business a year we fail to reach many gougers."

1ST DIVISION HERE
 ABOUT SEPT. 16TH

War Department Definitely
 Announces Regulars Will
 Parade in Capital.

Announcement that the 1st Division of Regulars, commanded by Maj. Gen. E. F. McLaughlin, Jr., will parade in Washington about September 16, was made by the War Department today.

The 1st Division is reported by the War Department as having started moving to base ports in France on August 15, and the first arrivals are expected to reach this country about August 27 or 28.

As the units arrive they will go to Camp Merritt and Camp Miller and there await the assembly of the whole division, which will first parade at the time of the parade.

Following the parade in New York the division will be brought to Camp Meade and after a rest of a day or two will parade here. The exact date for the parade was not announced, but it is believed it will be about September 16.

Will Return to Meade.
 The division will return to Camp Meade after the parade here for demobilization and the discharge of all men eligible. The remaining men who are regulars will be transported to Camp Taylor.

The strength of the division is estimated at 25,000 officers and men. Both parades will be with full equipment, it is announced. The men of the division will be equipped just as they were when they went into action, with the exception of ammunition. The division will be complete, including artillery, machine guns, transportation, etc.

BOLSHEVISTS GET HUN
 INSTRUCTORS FOR ARMY

A number of German army officers, attracted by promises of large salaries, have become instructors in the bolshevik army, according to dispatches to the State Department from Russia through Swedish sources.

Trotsky, returning from the southern front, is said to have reported to the bolshevik high military council the imperative need of crushing the forces under Gen. Denikin, before winter sets in. He urged the mobilization of all youths of eighteen and the tripling of all former officers into service on the southern front. Petrograd newspapers report uprisings in the rear of the bolshevik southern army.

Negotiations are said to be under way between the bolsheviks and the interests, with a view to the latter's recognition of railway lines in soviet Russia.

AD BROWN ON TO SEE REVIVAL OF BASKETRY

Other Commissioners May Be
 at Farmers' Market Saturday
 Morning.

PRODUCERS FAR AND NEAR BEING NOTIFIED

Plan Is Expected to Change Wholesale
 Trade to That of
 Retail.

Commissioner Brownlow and, possibly, the entire board of Commissioners, community centers and others interested in Washington's food problem will be at Farmers' market, Saturday morning, to witness the revival by Washington housewives of the basket plan of shopping.

There is no way of estimating how large a brigade of "baskets" Market Master Philpott may be called upon to lead past the produce stands, but farmers far and near are being notified by the department of weights, measures and markets that they are likely to find here Saturday a record-breaking crowd of retail buyers.

G. M. Roberts Originator.
 The "back to the basket" movement, originated by George M. Roberts, superintendent of the department of weights, measures and markets, has a two-fold object. The first is to establish the economy of basket shopping as a principle. The second is to build up a retail trade at Farmers' market.

Under existing conditions the 500 or more producers who sell at this market for the most part bring their commodities in wholesale containers. The principal customers are retail stores, which buy in wholesale quantities. So few householders go to this market to buy their groceries that it does not seem prepared to meet a retail trade.

This situation will be immediately reversed, it is believed, if householders indicate a desire to patronize the market. As far as possible, the department is bent on the farmers to come prepared to sell at retail Saturday.

Expect Huge Supply.
 It is anticipated there will be from thirty to forty thousand dollars' worth of food on the market, and Mr. Roberts expects a large crowd of retail buyers. Mr. Philpott's office is located at the west end of the market, 13th and B streets, and he will be on duty at 8 o'clock Saturday. Every morning of the week he will be on duty at 8 o'clock Saturday. Every morning of the week he will be on duty at 8 o'clock Saturday.

Increased Cost of Living.
 The statement of the employees' brings attention to the increased cost of living and other items which make the pay at present inadequate.

Mr. Bowen told the men that under the new plan the employer and employee both would have to abide by the decisions made by the board of directors. He said that the board of directors would be on the date of proclamation of peace.

Following statement of demands was submitted by a committee composed of H. W. Lynn, A. Berry and A. Dennis, all members of the company.

"1. Owing to the increase in the cost of living, it is necessary to ask another increase in pay, so that we may be able to meet our obligations, live right and maintain an honorable position in respectable society. We appreciate the substantial increase given us in 1918, but it is not sufficient to meet our needs. We find it necessary to ask for another increase, but the board of directors has refused to do so. We find it necessary to ask for another increase, but the board of directors has refused to do so.

"We ask a 25 per cent increase for all employees of the Washington Railway and Electric Company and its subsidiaries; trainmen to be graded up to 40 cents an hour; conductors to 45 cents an hour; inside starters to 25 per cent increase.

"\$3.20 Minimum Wage.
 The increase is asked also to apply to receivers, shomen and helpers; apprentices, women working in the shops to be paid a minimum wage of \$3.20 per day.

"2. More running time on several lines.
 More standing time on end of line.
 3. More running time on end of line.
 4. More running time on end of line.

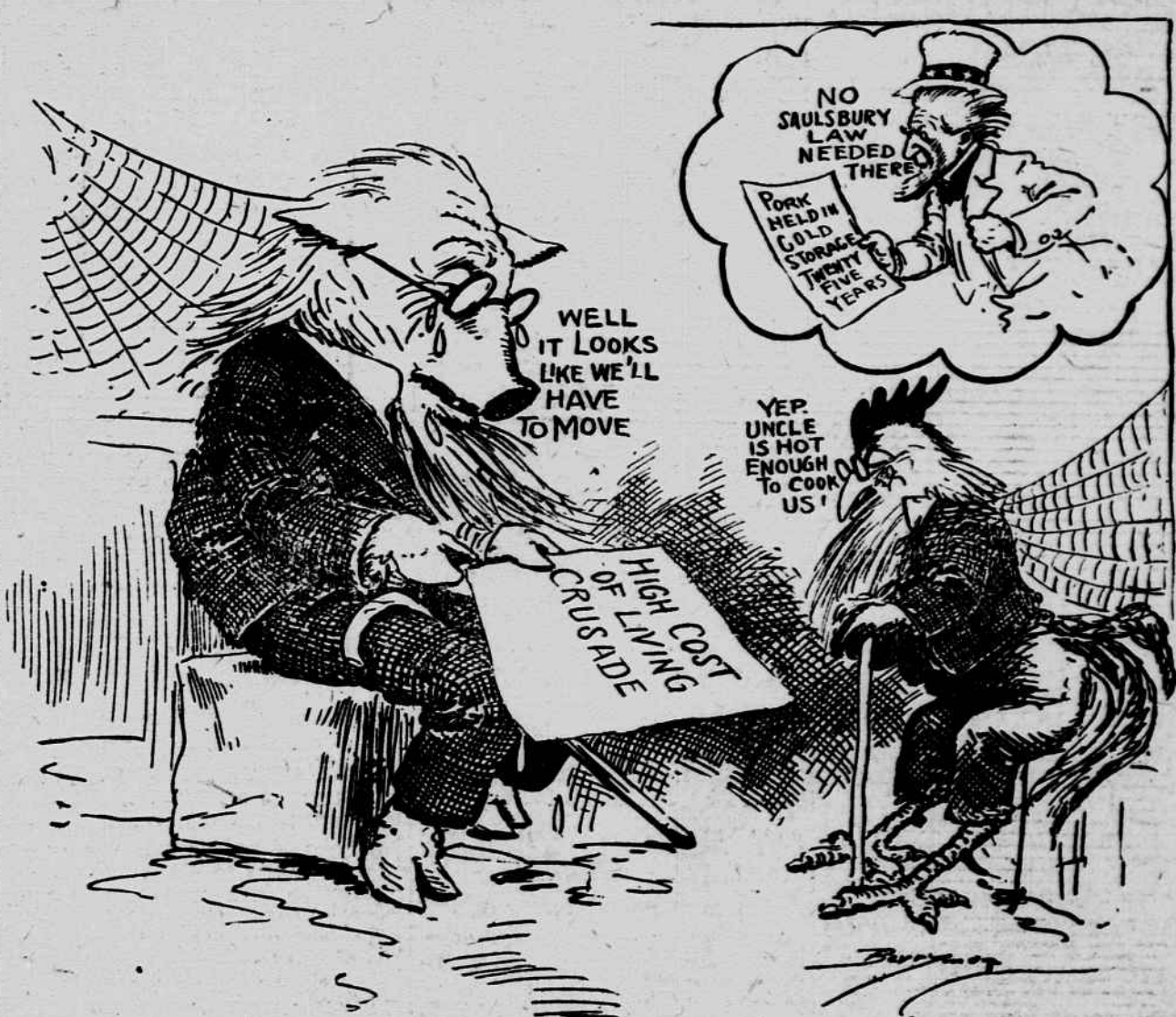
"5. Reouting of cars for better accommodation of public.
 6. Reouting of cars for better accommodation of public.
 7. Reouting of cars for better accommodation of public.

"8. One-half time for swing period over one hour.
 9. Handbrake stop to be made at end of line. (This stop is used to test the handbrake on cars and is usually within the city limits.)
 10. That operatives of one-man cars be paid 25 per cent more than regulars.

The reouting proposition will probably be put up to the Public Utilities Commission by a committee of employees, it was intimated.

Denied Amalgamated Statement.
 H. W. Lynn, president of the Brotherhood of Electric Railway Employees, today denied the statement made by Division No. 875, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, that the union had held official or semi-official positions in the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

Mr. Lynn stated that there are no officials of the company who are members of the brotherhood and that its membership is between 400 and 450, instead of only twenty, as declared by the amalgamated association. Reference was made by the amalgamated association to the membership of the brotherhood in a statement yesterday, in which it was denied that the amalgamated association was in any way connected with the brotherhood.



SCENE IN THE COLD-STORAGE QUARTERS.

RARE SPECIMEN FOUND; NOT MATERIALLY HURT BY SOARING D. C. PRICES

A government worker who is not "materially" affected by the high cost of living has been discovered by the joint congressional commission on reclassification of salaries in the District.

"There ain't no such animal" doesn't apply in this case, for the man, who is a member of the peace conference, as having said to him at all.

He is the superintendent of a government farm nearby, gets a salary of \$1,000 a year, and, a fine house free of charge and has to eat all he raises on the experimental work.

GEN. PERSHING STARTS ON BATTLEFIELD TOUR

Honored by Naval Review in Venice
 and Is Guest at Dinner Given
 by War Minister in Rome.

ROME, August 20 (Havas).—Gen. Pershing spent part of yesterday in Venice. In the evening he left Venice for a tour of the battlefields and the liberated region.

Naval Review Given.
 ROME, August 19 (by the Associated Press).—Gen. Pershing witnessed a naval review in his honor at Venice. He will then visit the battle front. On Wednesday he will visit the Alps front and will proceed to Milan and Turin before returning to Paris. During his visit to the Capoline Museum, Gen. Pershing was presented to Premier Nitti and the other members of the Italian cabinet.

In the evening Minister of War Abbricci gave a dinner in honor of Gen. Pershing. The guests included the general's staff, Gen. Diaz, commander of the Italian army; the Mayor of Rome and other prominent persons. Signor Abbricci proposed a toast to the "gallant American Army" and said he was honored in welcoming Gen. Pershing to Rome.

Praises Italian Bravery.
 Replying, Gen. Pershing said his colleagues joined him in praising the bravery of the Italian army.

Gen. Pershing is of the opinion that better than we, owing to the large numbers of Italians who have adopted American nationality," said Gen. Pershing. "The Italians are regarded as among our best fellow citizens. In my capacity as commander-in-chief I am able to realize the bravery of our Army and therefore can understand what gallant men there are in your ranks."

Gen. Pershing then proposed the health of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena and of the Italian army and Minister of War Abbricci.

BY MARIO BORSA.
 By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News, Copyright, 1919.

MILAN, Italy, August 20.—On visiting the Italian battle front, Gen. Pershing, whose coming excites the enthusiasm of the Italian people, personally to estimate the terrible natural difficulties against which the Italian army has been struggling since before fighting the enemy. The general had a cordial twenty-minute talk with Premier Nitti, although I am officially assured that no reference was made to politics. The journey being of a purely military character.

Gen. Pershing is unanimously confident that the authority and prestige of the eminent visitor will help the Italian people to complete its unity.

D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN SEPTEMBER 22

Public schools of the District of Columbia will open for the fall term Monday, September 22, it was announced today.

SCORES THE DELAY IN PEACE TREATIES

Tittoni Says Conference Has
 Become Too Much Occupied
 With Outside Affairs.

By the Associated Press.
 PARIS, August 19.—The supreme council no longer is a conference, but a sort of government occupied with the international affairs of every country in Europe, the Intransigent reports Signor Tittoni, the Italian foreign minister, a member of the peace conference, as having said at Monday's meeting of the council.

"Every one is worn out by the present tension," Signor Tittoni continued. "This situation cannot continue. The conference ought to bring things to a conclusion. The remaining business must be finished before thinking of taking a holiday."

To Act as to Russian Blockade.
 (Havas).—The question of raising the blockade of Russia will be taken up shortly by the supreme council, the Echo de Paris says.

The council, the newspaper adds, will consult with Marshal Foch on the subject of the disturbed situation in Upper Silesia, and allied troops may occupy certain towns.

Bulgarian Present Notes.
 The Bulgarian delegation today presented two notes to the peace conference. The first consisted of a long statement on western Thrace between the rivers Mesta and Maritsa, which had been under Bulgarian control since the Balkan wars of 1913.

Believe Joseph Will Quit.
 PARIS, Monday, August 18.—Members of the peace conference would not be surprised if Archduke Joseph were to leave his post in the Hungarian government within a few days. Archduke Joseph is expected to leave his post in the Hungarian government within a few days.

The supreme council Monday decided that it would make reply to the request for recognition of Archduke Joseph.

H. C. L. BEFORE HOUSE D.C. COMMITTEE TOMORROW

The House District committee will consider cost of living legislation at a meeting tomorrow morning.

The new bill drafted by the District committee will discuss measures and introduced by Chairman Mages will be the specific subject for discussion. The bill sent to the committee by the District Commissioners, proposing a system of control on prices for necessities of life, will not be discussed directly.

Chairman Mages has assured Commissioner Brownlow that the committee will discuss the bill as soon as the Commissioners are prepared. The committee will discuss the bill as soon as the Commissioners are prepared.

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QUIT RUSSIA, ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' KIN DEMAND

A delegation from Chicago, bearing petitions signed by 100,000 relatives and friends of 4,000 Illinois men now serving with the American forces in Russia, called at the White House today to urge that the troops composing the 37th and 31st Infantry Regiments be returned home immediately.

CONGRESS HEARS TALE OF A DAYLIGHT SAVING TOWN TRIP IN GEORGIA

Speaking in the House on the daylight saving act, Representative Lankford of Georgia said:

"A man the other day in my district and county at Ambrose, Ga., said that he got out of bed in the morning at 8 o'clock, caught a train at 7:45 o'clock, rode fourteen miles to Douglas, La., reaching Douglas at 7:30 o'clock, made breakfast at 7:15 o'clock, made some purchases and caught a train back home at 7 o'clock, and got back home at 7:30 o'clock. According to our different times he was gone from home an hour and a half and got back home thirty minutes before he started."

SENATE FOLLOWS HOUSE AGAINST DAYLIGHT LAW

Passes Bill Over President's Veto
 by Vote of 57 to 18—Party
 Lines are Ignored.

The Senate by a vote of 57 to 19 today passed the bill repealing the daylight-saving law over the veto of the President. The House already having taken similar action, in announcing the vote in the Senate the Vice President declared that the repeal bill has now become a law.

The repeal of the daylight-saving law becomes effective at the close of the present daylight-saving period, the last Sunday in October. The time will remain unchanged, and as at present until the clocks are moved back an hour at 2 a.m. the last Sunday in October.

The vote today showed party lines broken. For the most part senators from agricultural states supported the repeal bill. They were joined, however, by a number of senators hailing from the East and the West.

Senators Calder, New York; Colt, Rhode Island; Edgar, New Jersey; Ekins, West Virginia; Gerry, Rhode Island; Hale, Maryland; Henderson, Nevada; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Johnson, California; Lodge, Massachusetts; McNary, Oregon; Page, Vermont; Phelan, California; Phillips, Colorado; Nelson, Nevada; Robinson, Arkansas; Thomas, Colorado; and Walsh, Massachusetts.

VETOED TWICE BY PRESIDENT

The repeal of the law, which now takes its place among the few which have been passed over a presidential veto, was passed over a presidential veto, and the clock was turned back to normal in October.

It will go down in legislative history as one of the few measures which have twice been vetoed by a President, and become a law after all.

BILL CARRIES INCREASES FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Revised Measure Introduced by Representative Zihlman Interests Washington Workers.

All of the postal clerks and carriers in the Washington city post office and substations, about 300 railway postal clerks running out of Washington, and a number of rural carriers are directly interested in the revised bill which Representative Zihlman introduced late yesterday and on which he is arranging for hearings before the House committee on post office and post roads.

This bill has the support of the four national organizations of postal employees. Co-operating with Mr. Zihlman in arranging for the hearings are E. J. Ryan, head of the Railway Mail Association; E. J. Cantwell, secretary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, and Thomas Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, and W. D. Brown, attorney for the National Association of Rural Letter Carriers.

CAVALRY ON TRAIL OF BANDITS DRIVES TOWARD STORM

Communication With Force
 Which Pursues Mexicans
 Temporarily Cut.

ONE SKIRMISH INDICATED BY DAMAGE TO AIRPLANE

Heavy Rains Wipe Out Old Trails,
 But May Aid Capture of Men
 Who Held Army Officers.

By the Associated Press.
 MARFA, TEX., August 20.—Somewhere in Mexico, opposite Camarillo, Tex., American soldiers today continued the pursuit, begun yesterday, of bandits who captured and held for ransom Lieuts. Peterson and Davis, American aviators, rescued yesterday after payment of \$8,500 in gold to the bandit leader.

Military headquarters here was without information from the pursuit expedition, heavy storms in the mountains of Chihuahua interrupting communication via the field telephones of the Army.

Aviators Attacked.
 Possibility that the American soldiers already have had their first skirmish with the bandits was indicated last night when two aviators returned to the American side with bullet holes in the plan of their machine and a report that they had been attacked by three Mexicans one of whom they believed they killed with their machine bullets. Another was wounded and the third put to flight.

First reports said the cavalry was in pursuit of the remaining bandit, but communication was interrupted and no further word came from the punitive force.

Four airplanes which arrived from Fort Bliss, Ariz., took the day's expedition, heavy storms in the mountains of Chihuahua interrupting communication via the field telephones of the Army.

Rain Affects Trails.
 Rains last night are believed to have wiped out the trails of the bandits, but it was not without its advantages, however, for the softened condition of the earth will make fresh trails more easily discernible than the trails made previous to the rains.

The expeditionary force for a time moved forward in the face of high water, but the reports of the bandits, two lieutenants, Peterson and Davis, guided the Americans in their quest of the Mexican outlaws.

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Arrangements for nurses, ambulances and surgical dressings for the bandits were made by the American side. The bandits were taken to a hospital in the city, arrived late yesterday and announced that the amount of ransom actually paid for the release of the aviators was \$8,500. Fennell took the \$8,500 demanded to Candelaria. He declared a receipt of the money brought back to the American side. Fennell, the aviator, showed the \$8,500 back to the American side. Fennell, the aviator, showed the \$8,500 back to the American side.

Story of Rescue.
 Fennell told the first connected story of the rescue of the aviators. He said the American aviators to the United States. He outlined preliminary negotiations Monday between Capt. Matlack, the Mexican bandit leader, and the American side. He said the bandits insisted the delivery of the aviators be made after dark, so no flames might be seen. The bandits were taken to a hospital in the city, arrived late yesterday and announced that the amount of ransom actually paid for the release of the aviators was \$8,500. Fennell took the \$8,500 demanded to Candelaria. He declared a receipt of the money brought back to the American side. Fennell, the aviator, showed the \$8,500 back to the American side.

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With the flames agreed upon failed to show after midnight, Capt. Matlack crossed. He was gone more than half an hour. Fennell said the bandits were taken to a hospital in the city, arrived late yesterday and announced that the amount of ransom actually paid for the release of the aviators was \$8,500. Fennell took the \$8,500 demanded to Candelaria. He declared a receipt of the money brought back to the American side. Fennell, the aviator, showed the \$8,500 back to the American side.

Returning to the old cottonwood, Capt. Matlack told Lieut. Davis to get on his horse and ride to the cottonwood. As he rode into Candelaria, Capt. Matlack said:

"Here's one of them, thank God." Returning to the old cottonwood, Capt. Matlack told Lieut. Davis to get on his horse and ride to the cottonwood. As he rode into Candelaria, Capt. Matlack said:

"Look at that! I'm going back to work. The aviators were elated over their experience once across the river," said Fennell. "I told them if they had a good time. Davis said: 'I'll say I did.'"

San. Dickman Directs Pursuit.
 SAN ANTONIO, Tex., August 20.—Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the Southern Department, will direct the pursuit of the Mexican bandits, who captured Lieuts. Peterson and Davis.

Tense Feeling on Border.
 EL PASO, Tex., August 20.—Feeling is tense regarding the border situation among inhabitants of isolated border towns in New Mexico and Arizona, according to reports to military officers here. Americans wired that the Mexicans in those border towns outnumber them and that great excitement prevails. The Mexicans have quit work in many instances, the reports said, awaiting further developments on the American side.

Permission for Airmen to Cross.
 MEXICO CITY, August 19.—American aviators were given permission to cross the international frontier by the Mexican government to search for bandits. Harold G. Peterson and Paul H. Davis, who were captured by bandits, were given permission to cross the international frontier by the Mexican government to search for bandits.